

the amount of personal information one could be carrying on himself or herself as he or she enters the U.S., and Congress intends for this amendment to modernize these standards to reflect current realities and expectations of privacy. Until these standards are modernized, Congress intends for border enforcement to search these devices only upon a reasonable suspicion that the holder of such a device is directly and personally bearing evidence of terrorism or other criminal activity.

ORGANIZED LABOR

The intent of Congress with this bill is to place an absolute prohibition on any DHS involvement related to all legally-protected activities of organized labor. This includes any communication, cooperation, funding, assistance, or other association with another organization for the purpose of targeting legally-protected union activity, or acting as a provider of surveillance and intelligence information to corporate entities that may be the target of lawful labor grievance and labor protest activity.

Examples of what Congress has hereby prohibited can be seen in documents obtained under the Freedom of Information Act, which show that the DHS communicated with the Pentagon's Northern Command regarding November 2, 2011 port protests involving ILWU workers. Another document obtained from the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) by the PCJF shows that the Domestic Security Alliance Council (DSAC), described by the federal government as "a strategic partnership between the FBI, the Department of Homeland Security and the private sector," discussed the protests at the West Coast ports to "raise awareness concerning this type of criminal [sic] activity." The document contains a "handling notice" that the information is "meant for use primarily within the corporate security community. Such messages shall not be released in either written or oral form to the media, the general public or other personnel . . ."

IN HONOR OF SELLERSVILLE'S  
275TH ANNIVERSARY

**HON. MICHAEL G. FITZPATRICK**  
OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
*Friday, June 14, 2013*

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, we are pleased to acknowledge the 275th anniversary of Sellersville Borough, one of three original villages in Richland Township, Bucks County. Founded by German farmers between 1720 and 1730, one of the early settlers, Abraham Wambold, built a home, tannery and grist mill on the banks of the northeast branch of the Perkiomen Creek sometime around 1738. Sellersville never lost its village quality, nor its ties to another early settler, Samuel Sellers, who established Sellers' Tavern, a public house. And years later, the post office was known as Sellers' Tavern until its name changed in 1856. The Borough of Sellersville was established in 1874. Its history is housed in the Sellersville Museum, the one-time Sellersville Public School building, and the first four-year high school in Bucks County. No community would be safe without a fire company and in 1888 the Sellersville Fire Co. began protecting people and property and now

celebrates its 125th anniversary. And 100 years ago, Grandview Hospital began serving Sellersville area families with care and compassion. Congratulations to all on a combined 500-year history and your individual anniversaries. May the future be even brighter.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2014

SPEECH OF

**HON. GERALD E. CONNOLLY**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
*Thursday, June 13, 2013*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1960) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2014 for military activities of the Department of Defense and for military construction, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes:

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Chair, I rise in support of the bipartisan Hanna-Graves-Shuster-Hunter-Connolly Amendment 72, a modified version of H.R. 2232, the Make Every Small Business Count Act of 2013, which Mr. GRAVES introduced on June 4, 2013. This common sense amendment will strengthen the Federal Government's ability to fulfill its longstanding commitment to promote the viability and growth of American small businesses through Federal contracting.

Amendment 72 will ensure that our Nation's procurement policy incentivizes the use of small business contracting at every tier by allowing prime contractors to receive credit towards meeting their small business contracting goals for lower tier subcontract awards to small firms. This will not only maximize small business subcontracting opportunities in the Federal space, but it will also ensure parity between government—which receives credit towards its small business goals for all tiers of subcontracting—and prime contractors—who only receive credit for first tier subcontractors.

As the Chairman of the House Small Business Committee has noted, this incongruity has actually created a disincentive against considering small businesses for lower tier subcontracts, even though emerging, innovative small firms are often best suited for this type of work.

This bipartisan amendment also removes a restriction in current law preventing agencies from negotiating subcontracting goals beyond the first tier, which in turn will allow for higher goals in a given contract and expand subcontracting opportunities for small businesses.

The large and small businesses in my District are not asking for unfair competitive advantages or undeserved credit towards meeting small business contracting goals. They simply want a chance to fairly compete for Federal contracts and appropriate credit for subcontracting with small businesses at all tiers. In accomplishing these goals, our bipartisan amendment truly represents a win-win for all stakeholders, since increased competition in Federal contracting enhances innovation and job creation, while bolstering our industrial base. I urge all my colleagues to join me in supporting this amendment.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2014

SPEECH OF

**HON. JANICE D. SCHAKOWSKY**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
*Thursday, June 13, 2013*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1960) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2014 for military activities of the Department of Defense and for military construction, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes:

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Madam Chair, I rise in support of the Schakowsky/Miller amendment, included in this en bloc. I want to thank the Chairman and the Ranking Member of the Armed Services Committee for including this amendment.

Last November, the world was shocked by a horrific fire at Bangladesh's Tazreen Fashions garment factory. 112 workers were killed in the blaze; survivors recounted terrifying conditions, including locked exits and workers forced to jump from 4th story windows.

The Tazreen fire is far from an isolated incident. Many of Bangladesh's 4 million garment workers—most of whom are women—risk their lives every day they go to work in extremely unsafe factories. While governments and corporations alike have spoken of their dedication to improving conditions and protecting workers rights, the fact remains that many Bangladeshi garment factories are literally death traps.

In the rubble of the Tazreen fire, activists found evidence suggesting that, among other apparel, the factory produced products with Marine insignias. Photographs taken in the ashes of Tazreen show patterns and orders for sweatshirts and pants with the Marine Corps logo, the motto "Semper Paratus," and even the tagline "The Few. The Proud."

According to public data, the Army-Air Force Exchange imported some 124,000 pounds of garments last year from factories in Bangladesh.

Mr. Speaker, apparel made for our brave men and women in uniform should not be made in needlessly dangerous factories. Workers making clothing for our military exchanges shouldn't face daily threats of deadly fire, building collapse, and other preventable tragedies. They shouldn't be fired for refusing to work in unsafe conditions, nor should they be denied basic, internationally-recognized worker rights.

The Schakowsky/Miller would require that garments made in Bangladesh and sold at DoD base retail stores and exchanges comply with an enforceable fire and building safety accord. Specifically, the amendment would help the United States government save lives in Bangladesh by requiring that military exchanges which sell their own branded garments made in Bangladesh must join or abide by the conditions of the Accord on Fire and Building Safety in Bangladesh. It also states that military exchanges that license production of their own brands or sell at retail other branded garments shall provide a preference to vendors which are signatories to the Accord on Fire and Building Safety in Bangladesh.

The accord is a major improvement on non-binding and voluntary social compliance programs that have failed to protect workers from